




# Influence of Ex-Convicts' Age Range and Educational Status on Family Social Support in their Reintegration into the Community: Implications for Correctional Services' Rehabilitation Programs in Sub-Saharan Africa

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## ABSTRACT

This study examined the influence of the age range and educational status of ex-convicts on family social support and their reintegration into the community. Forty (40) male ex-convicts (participants) were drawn from the Minimum Security Correctional Centre, Keffi, Nasarawa State, Nigeria. They responded to a modified version of the "Interpersonal support evaluation list: shortened version-12 items-scale (Cohen, Merstein, Kamarek & Hoberman, 1985), adopted for the study. A One-Way between group means analysis of variance (ANOVA) was conducted to determine whether there were age range and educational status differences in the influence of family social support in the reintegration of the ex-convicts into the community. The results revealed that the age range has no statistical significance difference at .05 level for the three groups;  $F(2, 37) = 2.003, P > 0.05$ . This means ex-convicts' age range did not influence the type of social support given to them by members of their families during their reintegration into the community. As such, the first hypothesis was not upheld. With regards to educational status, the analysis showed a statistically significant difference at .05 level for the four groups;  $F(3, 37) = 22.38, P < 0.05$ . This means ex-convicts' educational status has a significant influence on the type of family social support given to them during their reintegration into the community. As such, it was concluded that ex-convicts need crime-focused rehabilitation services in addition to the basic general rehabilitation services given to inmates to enhance the various levels of social support given to ex-convicts during their reintegration into their communities. The findings were discussed in line with existing relevant literature. In doing so, it was discovered that the findings of the research can contribute to the training of Correctional Personnel and enhance their rehabilitation programs and techniques.

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## INTRODUCTION

Ex-convicts' reintegration into the community has become a very vital component of a comprehensive and holistic way of modern crime-fighting strategy around the globe. Despite this, research has shown

that upon release from prison, ex-convicts are faced with a myriad of reintegration challenges that weaken the possibility of correctional services' reform and predispose them to recidivism.

As such, it is very important to investigate the determinants of social support in the reintegration of ex-convicts into the community. Given the uniqueness of this special population within the Sub-Saharan African context, various demographic differences in experience during the process of reintegration among ex-convicts are expected. With the increase of recidivism among this special population, there is a need for knowledge and understanding of factors that can influence their family members in providing social support to them during the process of reintegration into the community.

From the foregoing, the study aims to investigate the influence of ex-convicts' demographic variables on family social support in their reintegration into the community: Implications for correctional services' rehabilitation programs in Sub-Saharan Africa. Specifically, the study investigates the influence of ex-convicts' age and educational status on family social support in their reintegration into the community: Implications for correctional services' rehabilitation programs in Sub-Saharan Africa. The role that ex-convicts' age and educational status play in influencing family social support in their reintegration into the community is of utmost concern in the study. As such, the questions which underlie the study are:

1. What is the age and educational status of the study's participants?
2. What is the influence of ex-convicts' age range on family social support in their reintegration into the community?
3. Does ex-convicts' educational status have an influence on family social support in their reintegration into the community?

Consequently, the following hypotheses were used to test the data.

1. There will be a significant difference in the influence of ex-convicts' age on family social support in their reintegration into the community?
2. Ex-convicts' educational status will make a significant difference in influencing family social support in their reintegration into the community.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Pittaro stated that the U.S. Department of Justice reported that more than 10,000 prisoners are released from America's state and federal prisons every week.<sup>1</sup> The author reiterated that; the figure is equating to more than 650,000 ex-convicts being reintegrated into the American society annually. Despite the mentioned huge figure, the author further stated that reports from the U.S. Recidivism Center showed that the rates of recidivism are extremely high with approximately two-thirds of ex-convicts being rearrested within three years of release. Accordingly, the report estimated that nine million American ex-convicts return to prison annually. Contrarily, the literature explored possible similar information about Sub-Saharan Africa and found that studies of this nature are scarce, hence the need for the study.

From the literature, it is observed that certain socio-demographic variables have been opined as sufficient reasons for why the reintegration of ex-convicts into the community has been unsuccessful in Sub-Saharan Africa. Some of these characteristic conditions have been identified to be either personal to the ex-convict or correctional services' personnel or stakeholders or the justice system's ecological challenges. As such, Davis *et al.* reported that because the prison environment is markedly different from that of the mainstream society tendency that upon release from custody, ex-convicts are plunged into an environment that is different from their custodial environment as such, they struggle to adjust.<sup>2</sup> The authors further reiterated that given the astatic nature of society, ex-convicts who have spent long periods in prison and are now released into an environment that is very different from their custodial environment may experience very serious challenges during the process of reintegration into

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<sup>1</sup> Michael Pittaro, "Why Ex-Prisoners Struggle to Successfully Reintegrate into Society," *Corrections* 1, May 15, 2018, <https://www.corrections1.com/re-entry-and-recidivism/articles/why-ex-prisoners-struggle-to-successfully-reintegrate-into-society-ZYT5N5uC2BdRwRXT/>.

<sup>2</sup> Celeste Davis, Stephen J Bahr, and Carol Ward, "The Process of Offender Reintegration: Perceptions of What Helps Prisoners Reenter Society," *Criminology & Criminal Justice* 13, no. 4 (2013): 447.

their community and are therefore likely targets of recidivism. It is in this regard that the rehabilitation programs of correctional services are called into question, hence the need for this study.

On the other hand, Thurber reported, with deep concern that, the reintegration of ex-convicts into mainstream community life is unsettling for many people within such communities.<sup>3</sup> As such, there is marked stigmatization and resistance to accepting and supporting ex-convicts' reintegration into the community by members of such a community. Such stigma defeats all stakeholders' efforts of reintegrating the ex-convicts into the community, as well as leading to disadvantages for both the ex-convicts and other stakeholders, hence the need to address the importance of correctional services' rehabilitation programs in the study.

From the foregoing, while the rehabilitation of incarcerated offenders and reintegration of ex-convicts is prominent in the developed regions of the world, Sub-Saharan Africa is lagging in reported information on convicts' rehabilitation and ex-convicts' reintegration into the community.<sup>4</sup> For example, Chikadzi reported that fewer studies, including Davis et al, Healy and O'Donnell and Steen and Opsal are focusing on the process of ex-convicts' reintegration globally in the literature.<sup>5</sup> The author reiterated that, apart from the paucity of literature on ex-convicts' reintegration into the community, most of the studies on ex-convicts' reintegration into the community are largely focused on the viewpoints of probation officers and other professionals working in the criminal justice system.

Given that successful reintegration of offenders is central to crime reduction, the science of offender reintegration must be thoroughly understood. Davis *et al.* observe that a deepened understanding of offender reintegration allows professionals, the family, and communities to better support the adjustment of offenders upon release, which in turn reduces their chances of recidivism.<sup>6</sup>

The core operating principles of Correctional Services around the globe are rehabilitation and reintegration, after incarceration. Of these principles, reintegration is the most interesting in the study. Corrections are not only about the time spent in prison since most of the people that we incarcerate are released and returned to their communities at some point. Reintegration is a significant task of Correctional Services Agencies as it focuses on the eventual 'return' of ex-convicts into the community. This means that immediately after the release of convicts from custody, their reintegration into the community becomes the greatest action or process of correction services agencies. This is so because ex-convicts mostly 'all come back to their communities', and efforts must be made to ensure an eye on them to guarantee personal decency, orderliness, and public safety.<sup>7</sup> This means all stakeholders must make frantic efforts at managing all convicts immediately on, during and after incarceration; in a safe, secure, and humane custodial environment as well as providing opportunities for rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation is the action of restoring the incarcerated to normal life through training and therapy. The key goal of rehabilitation is to reduce recidivism. In doing so, it will lead to fewer victims of crime and fewer social and economic losses to the community. As such, a successful rehabilitation program should address the problems ex-convicts face in the process of reintegration into the community, including recidivism. Therefore, a successful rehabilitation program should aim at helping to break the cycle of recidivism. Such a program should be offense-focused. In doing so, all successful rehabilitation programs should help to develop the life skills of the incarcerated, provide counselling and support, help build constructive days, and routines and reinforce good habits. However, for the ex-incarcerated who are most likely to re-offend, the offence-focused rehabilitation programs are very much likely to address such concerns. This is so because such programs address specific risk factors,

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<sup>3</sup> Arden Thurber, "Understanding Offender Reintegration," in *Forum on Corrections Research*, vol. 10 (Correctional Service of Canada, 1998), 14–18.

<sup>4</sup> Shanta Balgobind Singh, "Offender Rehabilitation and Reintegration: A South African Perspective," *Journal of Social Sciences* 46, no. 1 (2016): 1.

<sup>5</sup> Victor Chikadzi, "Challenges Facing Ex-Offenders When Reintegrating into Mainstream Society in Gauteng, South Africa," *Social Work* 53, no. 2 (2017): 288–300; Davis, Bahr, and Ward, "The Process of Offender Reintegration: Perceptions of What Helps Prisoners Reenter Society," 447; Deirdre Healy and Ian O'Donnell, "Calling Time on Crime: Motivation, Generativity and Agency in Irish Probationers," *Probation Journal* 55, no. 1 (2008): 25–26; Sara Steen and Tara Opsal, "Punishment on the Installment Plan," *The Prison Journal* 87, no. 3 (September 19, 2007): 345, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0032885507304526>.

<sup>6</sup> Davis, Bahr, and Ward, "The Process of Offender Reintegration: Perceptions of What Helps Prisoners Reenter Society."

<sup>7</sup> International Corrections and Prison Association (ICPA, 2022-2023). Annual Report, 2022-2023. [www.icpa.org](http://www.icpa.org)

including criminal attitudes, which have been demonstrated to contribute to the likelihood of recidivism among this and similar groups.<sup>8</sup>

As such, Latessa et al reported the need for correctional services agencies and officers to design and offer a range of correctional services offence-specific rehabilitation programs, including Educational services that focus on literacy and numeracy; Employment skills and training; Chaplaincy services; Housing assistance; Offence-focused skills and Interventions which aimed at enhancing convicts' and in-mates psychological and social skills.<sup>9</sup> Therefore, there is a need to explore the implications of the study to improve the rehabilitation programs of correctional services, with emphasis on Sub-Saharan Africa.

## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The role strain theory is used for the study. The theory postulates that ex-convicts would have difficulties meeting the demands of their roles, and is concerned with how they navigate through their community role systems. As such, Blau opined that, as the ex-convicts involve themselves in various roles, such as husband, father, employee, caretaker, and disciplinarian, dissimilar obligations often arise.<sup>10</sup> These dissimilar obligations are what Brissette et al.; Blau; Lopata and Biddle variously defined as summarized as shared behaviour patterns that are affected by the expectations of self and others, and by the behaviour of others, that involve duties and rights and are situated in a structured set of social relations and statuses.<sup>11</sup>

Reintegration theories are premised on the fact that crime represents a breach of communal laws by perpetrators of crime.<sup>12</sup> However, instead of solely blaming perpetrators of crime for such an act, postulates of reintegration theories argue that society should also be held responsible for creating conditions that breed criminals. In doing so, society should be made part of the effort aiming at helping to reintegrate ex-convicts into the community.<sup>13</sup> As such, Muntingh reported that the rationale for reintegrating ex-convicts into the community should be based on the fact that, members of given communities should be in harmony with one another and wherever such harmonious relationships are absent, they should be actively pursued.<sup>14</sup> On the other hand, Muntingh further reported that, when harmonious relationships are not being pursued, members of the community stigmatize the ex-convicts with punitive approaches, such as isolation and abandonment.<sup>15</sup> To this end, rehabilitation and reintegration of ex-convicts should always be the ultimate aim of incarceration.

## METHODOLOGY

The research design for the study was the Ex-post-facto design, also known as “after the fact”. This design focuses on how actions that have already occurred can predict certain futuristic causes. As such, the researchers did not manipulate or modify the actions or behaviours of participants that have already occurred, nor their specific traits and characteristics. The researchers' sampling measured their existing

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<sup>8</sup> Róisín Galway, Michaela A Swales, and Julia Wane, “The Efficacy of Offence-Specific Interventions in Reducing Risk and Recidivism in Women: A Systematic Review,” *The Journal of Forensic Psychiatry & Psychology* 33, no. 3 (May 4, 2022): 291–322, <https://doi.org/10.1080/14789949.2022.2053185>.

<sup>9</sup> Edward J Latessa, Francis T Cullen, and Paul Gendreau, “Beyond Correctional Quackery-Professionalism and the Possibility of Effective Treatment,” *Fed. Probation* 66 (2002): 43.

<sup>10</sup> J.R. Blau, “Introduction,” in *Social Roles and Social Institutions: Essays in Honor of Rose Laub Coser*, ed. J.R. Blau and N. Goodman (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1991), xiii–xxix.

<sup>11</sup> Blau, “Introduction”; Ian Brissette, Sheldon Cohen, and Teresa E. Seeman, “Measuring Social Integration and Social Networks,” in *Social Support Measurement and Intervention* (Oxford University Press, 2000), 53–85, <https://doi.org/10.1093/med:psych/9780195126709.003.0003>; Helena Znaniecka Lopata, “Which Child? The Consequences of Social Development on the Support Systems of Widows,” in *Growing Old in America* (Routledge, 2020), 39–49; B. J. Biddle, “Recent Developments in Role Theory,” *Annual Review of Sociology* 12, no. 1 (August 1986): 67–92, <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.so.12.080186.000435>.

<sup>12</sup> V. Padayachee, “Department of Correctional Services Republic of South Africa,” Creating paths for offender reintegration conference Pretoria: Hotel Kameldift East, 2008, 16. <https://www.issafrica.org/crimehub/uploads/Offender-Reintegration-Conference-Report4.pdf>.

<sup>13</sup> M G T Cloete, *Managing Crime in the New South Africa: Selected Readings*, vol. 44 (HSRC Press, 1993), 3-5.

<sup>14</sup> L. M. Muntingh, *After Prison: The Case for Offender Reintegration* (Institute for Security Studies, 2001), 5.

<sup>15</sup> L. Muntingh, “Offender Rehabilitation and Reintegration: Taking the White Paper on Corrections Forward,” Cape Town: Civil society Prison Reform Initiative, 2005,5. <http://cspri.org.za/publications/research>.

variables. In doing so, the researchers examined the independent variables, namely the age range and educational status of participants and measured the dependent variable, namely family social support, which is something that has already happened and cannot ethically or physically be controlled.

The population from which the sample was selected consists of ex-convicts from Keffi Medium Correctional Custodial Centre for males. The participants were drawn from the ranks of ex-convicts who underwent any form of schooling, training, skill acquisition and capacity building as a form of rehabilitation during incarceration. The researcher made use of members from the follow-up team among the correctional officers who rendered services to convicts during rehabilitation and reintegration for the study. In doing so, snowballing sampling techniques were adopted during the selection process of the participants, forty (40) participants were selected from the pool of ex-convicts for this study. Table 1A below shows the breakdown of participants' age range and educational status.

Each participant responds to an adopted modified version of the "Interpersonal Support Evaluation List, shortened version-12 items."<sup>16</sup> The scale measures perceived social support. The scale is a shortened version of the original version of the "Interpersonal Support Evaluation List" (ISEL, 40 items).<sup>17</sup> The scale has three different sub-scales designed to measure three dimensions of perceived social support, namely: Appraisal support; Belonging support and Tangible support.

Descriptive statistics such as frequency counts and percentages were used to analyze participants' age range and educational status. Similarly, the mean, range, variance and standard deviation; as well as inferential statistics such as One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) were used for the hypotheses' testing to locate a cause-and-effect relationship between participants' age range, educational status and family social support.

## PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

To create meaning for the study's data, this section is subdivided into two: analysis of participants' age range and educational status and hypotheses testing.

The research question, "What is the age and educational status of the study's participants"? is answered through analysis of participants' age range and educational status.

### Participants Age Range and Educational Status

**Table 1A: Distribution of participants according to Age Range**

Age Range	Frequency	Per cent
18-27	13	32.5
28-37	14	35.0
38 and older	13	32.5
Total	40	100.0

Table 1A above shows the participants' age range distribution. As such, out of the 40 participants, 4 representing 1.5.0% are 28-37 age range and 13 (32.5%) each for the age range 18-27 and 38 and older, respectively.

**Table 1B: Distribution of respondents according to educational status**

Educational Status	Frequency	Per cent
Informal Education	7	17.5
Primary Education	5	12.5
Secondary Education	17	42.5
Tertiary Education	11	27.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>16</sup> Sheldon Cohen et al., "Measuring the Functional Components of Social Support," in *Social Support: Theory, Research and Applications* (Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands, 1985), 73-94, [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-009-5115-0\\_5](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-009-5115-0_5).

<sup>17</sup> Cohen et al., "Measuring the Functional Components of Social Support."

Table 1B shows that, participants' highest educational status frequency count is 17(42.5%); followed by 11(27.5%); 7(17.5%) and 5(12.5%) representing, Secondary Education status, Tertiary Education status, Informal Education status and Primary Education status, respectively.

**Hypotheses Testing**

**Hypothesis One:** There will be significant ex-convicts' age range differences in the influence of family social support in their reintegration into the community.

**Table 2: Summary of ANOVA showing age range's influence on family social support in the reintegration of ex-convicts into the community**

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Sum of Squares (Variance)	F		Decision
				Cal.	Crit.	
between-Groups	121.291	2	60.646	2.003	3.23	Rejected
(Major)						
Within Groups	1120.484	37	30.28			
(Error)						
Total	1241.775	39				

**P=0.05**

Table 2 above, shows a One-way between group means analysis of variance ANOVA) was tested at a p=0.05 level of confidence to determine if 'there was significant ex-convicts' age range difference in the influence of family social support in their reintegration into the community'. Homogeneity of variance assumption was not violated as assessed by Levene's test for equality of variance (P> 0.05). There was no statistically significant difference, at the five percent level, i age for the three groups; F (2, 37) = 2.003, P>0.05. This implies that age range does not have any significant influence on family social support in the reintegration of ex-convicts into the community. As a result, the first research hypothesis, which states that 'there is a significant age: Terence in the influence of family support in the reintegration of ex-convicts into the community is rejected. In effect, the hypothesis that 'there is no significant age influence on family social support in the reintegration of ex-convicts into the community' is upheld, instead.

**Hypothesis Two:** There will be a significant ex-convicts' educational status influence on family social support in the reintegration of the ex-convicts into the community.

**Table 3: Summary of ANOVA showing educational status' influence on family social support in the reintegration of ex-convicts into the community**

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Sum of Square (Variance)	F		Decision
				Cat.	Crit.	
Between Groups	124.196	3	424.732	22.38	2.84	Accepted
(Major)						
Within Groups	702.194	37	18.978			
(Error)						
Total	1976.390	40				

**P=0.05**

Table 3 above, presents a One-way between group means analysis of variance (ANOVA) that was tested at  $p=0.05$  level of confidence to determine if 'there is significant ex-convicts' educational status influence on family social support in the reintegration "of the ex-convicts into the community'. Homogeneity of variance assumption was not violated as assessed by Levene's test for equality of variance ( $P > 0.05$ ). There was a statistically significant difference, at the five percent level, in educational status for the four groups;  $F(3, 37) = 22.380, P < 0.05$  (Table 4.6). This implies that educational status significantly influences the social role that, the family plays in the reintegration of ex-convicts into the community. Consequently, the second research hypothesis which states that 'there is significant educational status influence on family social support in the reintegration of ex-convicts into the community' is hereby upheld.

## DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Findings suggested that the reintegration of ex-convicts into the community has great implications for correctional services' rehabilitation programs. The findings indicated that ex-convicts are likely to face issues of mending broken relationships with family members, as well as the entire community. In doing so, ex-convicts are likely to be shunned or face outright rejection, stereotyping, social stigmatization, isolation, and discrimination by members of their families during the process of reintegration, which might make it extremely difficult for them to readopt to communal life after incarceration.<sup>18</sup>

However, it was observed by O'Brien that, ex-convicts' other personal demographic variables may contribute to the type of family social support that they may receive during their reintegration into the community.<sup>19</sup> It was on the base of the foregoing that, the influence of ex-convicts' age range and educational status on family social support in the reintegration of ex-convicts into the community was investigated.

In doing so, the findings indicate that age range differences among ex-convicts do not influence family social support during the process of their reintegration into the community. This implies that correctional service agencies and all stakeholders should not lay greater emphasis on convicts' age range when implementing rehabilitation programs.

It was on this premise that the influence of ex-convicts' educational status on family social support during their reintegration into the community was investigated. The findings are supported by the analysis in Table 3 which revealed a significant educational status influence on family social support in the reintegration of ex-convicts into the community. A further critical interpretation was performed to determine the source of the observed differences between ex-convicts of the various identified educational statuses; the result showed that ex-convicts of tertiary educational status receive greater social support from family members during the process of their reintegration into the community and follow down the educational status ladder respectively.

The data revealed that a large number of ex-convicts face challenges during the process of their reintegration into the community. This is in line with what Chikadzi reported as the ordeal of ex-convicts as well as the narrations of key informants in relation to the various challenges faced during the process of reintegration into the community.<sup>20</sup> According to the author, one of the ex-convicts lamented that his problem lies with his family members

*" because you can't force them to love you and there is no program that can be offered to the family to love you."*

The second expressed that,

*"After my release from incarceration, my mom's sister contested the fact that I should never get parole, but her request was denied by the parole board; my uncles do not want anything to do with me - they would rather leave me beaten up and left lying on the roadside. They don't care."* The third, exclaimed that, in *"the community where I come from, they are just talking*

<sup>18</sup> Susan E. Salasin, "In Memoriam: Philip R. a. May," *Knowledge* 8, no. 2 (December 18, 1986): 385–385, <https://doi.org/10.1177/107554708600800218>.

<sup>19</sup> Charles P O'Brien, "Benzodiazepine Use, Abuse, and Dependence," *J Clin Psychiatry* 66, no. Suppl 2 (2005): 28–33.

<sup>20</sup> Chikadzi, "Challenges Facing Ex-Offenders When Reintegrating into Mainstream Society in Gauteng, South Africa."

*behind my back ... they say I was supposed to be given a longer sentence and most of them don't like me."*

From the above comments, it is evident that many ex-convicts face great challenges from their family members during their reintegration into the community. This is a challenge to the general basic rehabilitation program undergone by the incarcerated because basic rehabilitation programs are likely not largely to empower ex-convicts to adequately face the numerous challenges of reintegration into society. As such, their most likely sources of relationship will likely be fellow criminals, which likely leads to peer pressure, thereby the likelihood of recidivism.<sup>21</sup> However, it is important to understand that ex-convicts need family social support, including access to basic needs such as clothing, shelter, food and accommodation may become difficult for ex-convicts in the process of reintegration into the community. This is in agreement with what Chikadzi stated, It is most probable that without the necessary support and assistance from their family to ensure that they adapt to life outside the custodial facility, they may find the challenge of pursuing a crime-free life overwhelming, thereby leading to recidivism.<sup>22</sup>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The above findings have practical, theoretical and research implications. The implications of the findings include the need for the collaboration of all stakeholders in the rehabilitation and reintegration programs offered to the incarcerated and ex-convicts respectively by correctional service agents. This is in line with the justice systems of some Sub-Saharan Africa, including South Africa.<sup>23</sup> To this end, the justice systems in Sub-Saharan Africa need to see the rehabilitation and reintegration programs rendered to the incarcerated by correctional service agencies as a collective responsibility of society. To this end, the family as agent of social support must be educated on the importance of accepting the ex-convicts by helping them with reintegration. This is so because the author understands that, the kind of family social support enjoyed by ex-convicts makes them rationally analyze either the loss or benefits of love and belonging and become responsible members of the community, as such reduction in recidivism.

## CONCLUSION

This study found that ex-convicts' educational status has a significant influence on family social support in their reintegration into the community. This is evident by the fact that ex-convicts' educational status, significantly impacts the family and the type of social support enjoyed by the ex-convicts. This has high implications for the educational services rehabilitation program given to the incarcerated. This implies that a crime-focused educational services rehabilitation program is more desirable than the basic general rehabilitation program given to the incarcerated by correctional services agencies. Therefore, a concerted effort should be made by all stakeholders involved in the reintegration process to contribute their expertise during the process of reintegrating ex-convicts into the community. Through these ex-convicts will be given a sense of belonging and social acceptability, which will consequently enhance their physical psychological, social and emotional adaptation and well-being.

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<sup>21</sup> C Z Zondi, "Community Participation in Community Correction Operation and Offender Re-Integration," *International Journal for Cross-Disciplinary Subjects in Education* 3, no. 3 (2012): 763–71.

<sup>22</sup> Chikadzi, "Challenges Facing Ex-Offenders When Reintegrating into Mainstream Society in Gauteng, South Africa."

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